## THE NEW YORK HERALD. AGGREGATE CIRCULATION THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND. THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

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M., 10 A By order of the Board,

118 3m rec W. S. CARMAN, Secretary.

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EUREKA, Capt. True-sell, and

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The new steamer FENOBSCOT, Captain N. Kimhall, leaves the end of T wharf, Boston, carety Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 5 clock. Stages will be in readiness on her arrival at the above

On and after Sunday, Dec. 1st, the Boats will leave as follows, and if further notices—

ELAYE STATEN ISLAND:

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 1st, the Boats will leave as follows, and if further notices—

ELAYE STATEN ISLAND:

ELAYE NEW YORK:

Stand 10, A. M.; 33, and 54, F. M.

On Sundays the Boat will leave at 11, A. M., in place of 12.

NOTE LOST.

A NOTE drawn by Mr. RICHARD CLARK, in favor of THOMAS BURROWS, and by him endorsed, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, dayd Nov. 20, four months after d te, was I at on the 7th inst. The finder will receive \$3 by leaving it at 65 and 67 Nassan street. All pressus are cautioged against negotiating said note, as payment has been stop-

Jall 108-60.

TRON SAFES—It is no longer a question what safe is the bast protection against five, as all admit WILDER'S Sail mander to be the only really five defer—dampures is she only objection ever raised against them, which has now been settingly overcome, and the subscriber chall enges any one to provan instance when any safe made by him (having his name upo a will to late) that has ever injured books, papers of jewelry, be dampness. He pledges himself to the public that all safes may by him shall be resproof, thief and damp proof, well known that should one fail in either respect that his loss in reputation.

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Also, Fancy Tea Sets, and Rich Decorated Dinner Sets.
Also, Tea and Chocolate Ware, Greek, French and Ame

THE inability of the subscriber to meet the increased demand for his Pale and Amber Ales, hitherto manufactured at his Bewerry in Albany, has readered it necessary, to meet wants of his customers, to commence a Brewing establishment in New York, robe called as above, where he introduced to produce an article which it is presumed will even increase the reputation of his Brad, in Pale and Amber Ales, to the "ne plus ultra" of pleasunt and salubrious beverages, and in abundant supply.

430 10 \*\*\*HRK.\*\*

[Correspondence of the Herald ]

SEANEATELES, Jan. 4, 1845. on its Legs-Socialism in its First Age-Skaneateles Community-A Social System Without Religion or Revelation-Its Body.

Believing you to be one of the few that can oursgeously and fearlessly publish truth without fear of purty; and as our country requires truth, I am induced to send you a description of a meeting that took place in this village last evening, in consequence of the following notice :-

JOHN A. COLLINS.

The character of this "Great Apostle of Social Reterm" will be exhibited at the Congregational Hall, on Friday evening, at half past six o'clock, by those who know.

In consequence, the house was filled to overflowing. At the appointed hour, Wm. Rector, an expelled communitist, made the enquiry, whether the assembly wished to have a chairman to preside; the answer or vote being in the affirmative, James Cannings Fuller was installed; and on a vote for secretary, William M. Beauchamp received the appointment. After some preliminary remarks from the chair, Wm. Rector was called for to add dress the meeting. He began by saying he went to the Community about 15 months age, and stated that he went there as a free agent, and as a member of a secret association—that when he first saw the evils, he was not in a condition, either in pocket or wardrobe to leave. He censured the presses in this village justly, I think, for not publishing Mirinda Randall's letter, wherein she had set forth J. C. in his true light. The first trait in Collin's character that he took up, was his adaptation for business habits, which Collins says "he is mere suitable for than any man in the universe." To this end he called the attention of the meeting to a long advertisement in the village papers, in which he proposes to do blacksmithing, shoemaking, saddle and harness making, tailoring, carpentering and joining, masonry, painting, sawing lumber to order, to erect buildings by contract. This work was promised to be done in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms. This advertisement had the tendency to deceive, as at that time they had no sawmill, no forge. Tailors they hired, saddlers, and masons they had none of, and of harness makers but one. As to buildings, they had to hire mechanics from the village to put them up. He gave a specimen of Collina's business habits, with regard to purchasing a wood lot up the lake, hiring choppers, and conveying his logs on railroad, whereby the logs cost more than the lumber was worth when sawed, besides having them in an unsaleable situation—his giving his note, and refusal to pay the same—representing himself as an agent of a paper called he Social Pionser, by which he incurred a debt of ninety-six dollar

ready to burst from mental excitement, and a countenance the most diabolical I ever saw, resumed his seat, muttering "infamous! infamous! After Kellegg had done, Collins stood up, and amidst great confusion, endeavored to substantiath is character as to honesty; attacked the character of Mr. Johnson, a leading communitist, now in Boston, who left some time since. This was received with every mark of disapprobation, mas much as Johnson was not present—and also foreign to the object of the meeting. Rector then substantiated his former statement. (Cries for "Prior, Prior") G. Prior is a respectable man, for many years a resident of Philacelphia, and of late years of this town and Waterloo George Prior then stood up and confirmed Rector's statement—spoke of the creed that was published something over a year ago, as being got up for a particular purpose, which was to get rid of Johnson, whose ideas of liberty were more enlarged than Collins'—spoke of Collins' hypocrisy. Collins here stood up to explain. (Great'confusion, hisses, &c) A vote being taken as to whether Collins should explain or not, was carried in the affirmative—he then spoke of his former good friendand Zealous coadjutors in a masner both sneering and contemptible—of his good deeds as a peace-maker—his good management as a farmer—spoke of the farm as one of extaordinary fertility, as it, according to his estimate would produce 70 bushels of shell corn per acrestated that his benevolence would not allow him to assist a single individual, but must extend to the mass; and therefore, if he could not assist the whole world he refrained from relieving the wants of the solitary indigent—stated that the advertisements in the village papers had been inserted under an impression that the members of the community would nave carried out his intentious, but that he found them intractable. He had no complaint to make but against those who opposed him in his ambitious views. Mr. Kennedy, a late member, then spoke; he said he believed there were many candid and hones nonest people at Community Place, and he wished the audience to observe, that he did not consider J. A. Collins and community as synonimous—that as far as his experience was concerned, he must say, that what kector had stated of Collins was too true. A Mr. Holmes then took the floor on Mr Kennedy's setting down—he appears a perfect counterpart of Collins—he endeavored to convince the audience that the differences consisted in mere statters of opinion, and charged Rector with being idle, and that he considered G. Prior had stated that that was not true. Prior hereupon called upon Holmes for a proof. Holmes, after much deliberation and hesitancy, said he did not think that Collins had invited Prior to the community, as stated by Prior; but Prior stated that he had the letter by him, and offered at a future day to produce it, wherein the invitation was given to him by Collins. Rector charged Collins with uncommunity principles, with regard to his conduct to a man named Jackson. Collins replied that Jackson was a man with a large family, and though he did not object to Jackson as a mas, still he would dispense with him to get rid of his family. Prior charged him with hypoerisy in his conduct to Mr. Johnson, masmuch as that he heaped the most opprobrious epithets on his head—but at his parting with him he must salute him with a kiss. This was confirmed by a lady present, notwithstanding Collins' denial. Prior also charged him with being an encourager of licentious conduct, which Collins did not deny but in a general way—giving the lie to all Prior had stated.

The meeting continued from half past six to half past ten, during which it seemed as if hell had

deny but in a general way—giving the lie to all Prior had stated.

The meeting continued from half past six to half past ten, during which it seemed as if hell had been let loose—such hooting, hissings, and yelings require a more graphic pen than mine to describe. Collins was denounced as a complete tyrant in his conduct, though he acted under the cloak of professed love to all mankind—as a covetous, and an ambitious man—a perfect atheist, under the cloak of a firue worshipper. Collins desonneed his accusers as being idle and poor; and, therefore, of no consideration in the public eye, on account of their poverty. This is rather strange doctrine for a man, whose whole life has been prowling on the public, as a beggar, for a liveli-

hood; and, according to his own statement, who has ever acted the hypocrite.

Much praise is due the Chairman for his impartuality towards the speakers; and the enthusiasm with which his observations were greeted, plainly showed that the audience appreciated the course he pursued.

The cause of the trouble at Community appears a jealousy of too much power invested in one man—and that man John A. Collins Johnson, who is somewhat of a lawyer, and about the most honest and industrious amonest them, has been a complete thorn in the flesh to Collins in curbing his ambition. As a last resource, Collins got a friend to buy Johnson's interest in the concern, and to give him employment in Boston at a yearly salary. When Johnson got to Boston he exposed Collins, and raised such a rookery at Community Place, that in order to keep possession of the station of ruler, it became necessary to have a clearance of all opposers to the one man power; accordingly a large number left, and one man undertook to remnerate himself by taking off some of the Community property, and for so doing was arrested by virtue of a writ issued in Collins' name. You know Collins, and I seed not inform you what a serpentile man he is—a perfect kaleidiscope—never catch him in a position twice alike—beautiful in theory, but unsubstantial in practice.

On the following Wednesday, the 8th, another meeting was held in the same place, and the same persons presided. The charges were a recapitula tion of the former statements, with additions of Collins' mode of keeping accounts—inasmuch as at an arbitration lately held at Community, and had represented the liabilities of the association much greater than they were. Collins in a specious speech endeavored to explain, and was listened to with the greatest attention. Considerable recrimination took place. From Collins' account the association were between two and three thousand dollars in debt; and according to his opponent, a balance of from four to five hundred dollars made the community so much better than n

out there.

The house was crowded to excess; the greatest order was observed, for which the chairman deservedly received a vote of thanks, which was entusiastically given. It is no easy matter to make Community folks observe the rules requisite at such meetings, as they follow the impulse of their own feelings, unobservant of common usages. The meeting continued until half past ten, and then retired in a peaceable manner.

One member accused Rector of thieving, for which he has obtained lodgings in the county jail for a time to await the result of a trial.

FAIRFIELD.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2, 1845.

Matters and Things in Louisville—Medical—Poli tical-Religious, and every thing.

I am but a looker-on here, i' the "Falls City;" but, in good truth, have enow to busy me in mine occupation of spectator. The good people of this fair city may well be proud of much appertaining to it. Regularly and beautifully laid out, it occupies a situation at the head of the Falls, of great natural beauty, is generally well built, and ornamented with numerous dwellings which may boast of beauty, and public edifices of magnificence The Court-house, that has been building for secompleted, one of the most superior buildings of tis kind in the Mississippi valley. They have lately completed a jail, the most beautiful I ever saw.

Their "Medical Institute" is also a most superb buildings. This institution is well-endowed-having a fine library and a well-turnished laboratory. The class in it this session is the largest ever yet assembled this side the Alleghanies, numbering 286. The faculty is composed, generally, of men of ability, and two or three of them are men of great eminence in their profession, and would shed light and honor upon any institution to which

of great crimence in their procession, and would shed light and honor upon any institution to which trey might be attached. Amongst these is the venerable Galdwell—a man of grante mind, of reedy, and happy elocution, and, in the paths of science, a pioneer. He it was who gave the first course "i ectures upon phrenology in this country. In 1821 or "2, he lectured on this, his favorite branch, and happy elocution, and, in the paths of science, a pioneer. He it was who gave the first course "i ectures upon phrenology in this country. In 1821 or "2, he lectured on this, his favorite branch, and had been chair of anatomy, is a most pleasant and polished gentleman, and is a beau-ideal lecturer Bones and muceles, nerves and blood-vessels, livegain under his vivid painting; and sty as this branch of medicane is generally deemed, his class a glways the largest in the institute. Professor Ross, the surgeon, is also a pleasant man and a good electurer. Professor Miller, so easy and good astured, has the chair of obstetrics, and is an excellent teacher.

Perhaps the most interest is afforded to the spectator in watching the scramblers for office here. The present worthy incumbent of the Pust-office Dr. Mosly, is tainted, it is said, with whigaery, and all look to his excommunication from his present place, with bell, book and candle, as soon as Mr. Polk shall drive the government car. Among the applicants for successoring to the Dr. are, Mr. J. T., a gentleman whose friends are very inflaential, and who expects, through them, to receive the apoit timent; Mr. McN., formerly a mail contractor; Mr. W. T., a merchant, who would make a good officer; and the "everlasting Picher," as Prentice styles the General, who was beat for the Lieutenant-Governorship last August. The General is a witty, good natured, and business man, who relies altogether on the "sultuanians," and good fortune for success. Who will get it know and the process of the success. Who will get it know most; though Frenties and the leaves to the favority of the p

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1845. Intrigues at Albany against Polk and Texas-The Barnburners opposed to Young Hickory-Bar.

Foremost, as is the editor of the Herald, in all natters of interest that pertain to the public benefit, and ever vigilant in detecting and fearlessly exposing abuses either of parties, factions, or individuals, your correspondent has been happy to see, in a late number of your paper, that the manœuvring now going on in this place, has drawn to it your

Albany, at this moment, I mean, of course, her soliticians, are more extrestly at work in directing, politicians, are more earnestly at work in directing, through her representatives in Congress, a course of policy for Mr. Polk, than is conceived of by the casual looker on; and this policy is to be adopted, or the influence and support of New York will be drawn from his administration. Yes, the great leaders of the northern and eastern democracy are in this city, and not in Washington. The political magnetic wires are struck here, and the impression is made at the national seat of government upon these men; renewed and repeated with as much facility and success as circumstances may require Do not believe that the late opposition of Mr. L. Stelson at Washington to the annexation of Texas, originated with himself; for with all that gentleman's firmness, he has yet too much susgetty to move in this work of hostility without first being assured of susport in this quarter. His speech upon that ticket was but the cutering wedge in the movement already alluded to, to be followed in rapid succession by P. King, and a large, very large majority of the members from this State. You may take the vote upon the late 25th rule, as a criterion of how New York will cast her vote upon the question of annexation.

And new for the secrets, and true cause of this opposition.

Young, Flagg, Dix, Hoffman, Barker, J. Van

And now for the secrets, and true cause of this opposition.

Young, Flagg, Dix, Hoffman, Barker, J. Van Buren, Cassidy, French, and Temple, were the originators of the notorious secret circular, obviously orepared to defeat the democratic party in this State, and which it would have done if it had not been for the timely exposure of that document, which, as you know, was privately sent to every democrat of influence in the State These men are now open, and unceasing, in their hostility to the annexation of Texas Unsupported, their chance for station or in fluence with Mr. Polk they know to be wholly lost; and it is only by drawing around them the semblance, for they cannot get the substance, of a carty, that they can hope to retrieve their former standing and influence. Flagg insists upon going into Polk's cabinet; but as the open reviler of a principal measure, in favor of which both the country and Mr. Polk have declared, the task he has the sagacity to see, is no easy one, and hence the deep interest of this gentleman in the late election of an anti-Texas speaker and officers to the Assembly, but in which he was defeated, and his present gigantic exertious to get two United States senators, anti-Texas, in which he will again be beaten; but having secured the representation from this State in Congress, the attempt will be made, through it, to impress upon the mind of the President elect that New York is anti-Texas, and hence pave the way for Mr. Flagg into the cabinet, and the Sedgewick and Bryant influence for the spoils of government. The object is to embarraer Polk by the opposition of New York to annexation, leaving, however, as an alternative, a compliance with the terms above mentioned.

If New York can prevent it, through the influence of the proper sould be the proposition of the which is the proper to the spoils of government.

of New York to annexation, leaving, however, as an alternative, a compliance with the terms above mentioned.

If New York can prevent it, through the influence which I have given you, Texas will not be annexed this session, but will be left over to form the leading feature in the Polk administration.

You will perceive that Croswell, with his usual sagacity, is opposed to these men, and is the annexation champion in this quarter. I am confident if Mr. Polk will but invite, immediately, Fiazg, or Young, or Hoffman, into his cabinet, that all opposition will at once stop at Washington, from the New York proceedatives; but for the honor of the State and credit of the country, it is to be aim cerely koped that this faction may be left to work out its own end, and after its own fashion.

But little was done yesterday in either branch of the Legislature. The bill, for a special session of Oyer and Terminer, which was before the House, passed yesterday by a very decisive vote, owing to the late receipt of important papers from the authorities of Columbia county. In the Senate, Mr Porter offered a resolution of a most searching as ure, calling upon the New York inspector of pot and pearl ashes to report immediately, and under of barrels inspected, from whom received, to whom sold, or delivered; and every perquisite directly or indirectly obtained, therefrom. Rumorstates here that this will bring out some strange disclosures, which may not be very pleasant to the parties concerned.

rounds of this city since last evening, to the effect, cided grounds against both of our present Senators now at Washington. If this be true, there can be but little risk in making the prediction that his present position is the highest to which he will ever attain in this country. Those persons who have hitherto regarded Mr. Wright as a prudent and sagacious statesman, and politicias, cannot but be surprised at this extraordinary and suicidal movement. Here, in this city, all is surprise and confusion, while the Barn-y Gaffery party arrunning wild with joy, at the certainty, by this move, of their final triumph. The friends of Dickinson and Foster, are indignant at this voluntary act of his Excellency, and threaten qual retaliation. If the report be confirmed the democratic party cannot hope for success in their State elections for years to come, and it may be the instrument of their defeat on the Presidential question in 1848. And this course of the Governor's has been adopted at the earnest request of Flagg, Dix, and Young, and is a clear demonstration, from that party, at Albany, against the ancexnion of Texas. New York, it is generally conceded, elected Mr. Polk, not these men, as their action by confidential circular has clearly shown; and what they could not make good by treachery, they now hope to accomplish through the aid and instrumentality of the name and person of Silas Wright. What will the southern democracy think of this movement? and what will the party generally say of it? Can Mr. Polk look upon this act other than an open opposition to his administration? Hostility to the present senators is made on the ground of their annexation views, and Silas Wright has stepped in to accomplish their defeat and prevent the consummation of the act, so far as the influence of two United States Senators can be made to accomplish it, if elected. I forbear further comments at this time, leaving the subject as it is, until the statement is sustained or denied by Mr. Wright himself, which will probably be to-morrow, as I understand that a committee will wait upon him in relation to the matter this afternoon. By a resolution of the Senate his morning, Saturday is selected as the day for the election of the two vacant, or about to be vacant, Senatorial seats. One of the editors of the Morning Wess of your city, Mr. Tilden, is here, to each senator of the

[Correspondence of the Herald.]
Hamilton, Upper Canada, Jan. 5, 1845. News of any import is of such a dearth, I am lost how to supply half a sheet-as all things must have a beginning, imprimis—We have had no sleigh-ing up to this date in this section of the country— and the knowing ones declare there will be none ull the swamps are filled up-that being a sure pre curser of a lusty fall of snow. The Indian judges by another mode; in killing a pig, if the liver sticks to the side of the animal, be sure and prepare your sleigh. So much for old saws.

Ere I left New York, I was of course well ac quainted with marketing of every description.— Potatoes were bad—here the crop is excellent, and at the rate of 18 to 20 cents per bushel; chickens 6 to 9 cepts each; a turkey of 12 to 14 lbs. 3s ; prime beef 21 to 3 dollars per hundred; butter 10 cents; oats 192 cents per bushel, and when the great plank road is completed, affording an inlet for the back country produce, there will be a reduction of

I see by your paper that Mr. Anderson has frequently acted Claude Melnotte, in the Lady of here, testified to be written in 1829, by a young gentleman at school—if so, it shows Sir E L Bulwer to be a plagiarist of the first water. Mark us oropinquity to the famous speech on the Lake of Como.

opinquity to the famous speech on the Lake of opinquity to the famous speech on the Lake of omo.

Oh, not in stately halls, or gilded rooms, Or crowded city, would it dwell with thee, But in a lowly cottage, not so high But that the Jessamine could reach the roof, And in a lonely valley, paint thee love, A small white dwelling in a paradise Of many color'd flowers. At the door Should be a little porch of honey-suckle; The lattices should have no other blinds Than branches of red roses: In the room A lute be placed, whose mun'o should be heard Together with the wood-lark's ey-ming song;— Fresh flowers in green rush baskets, and some books, O'er which, the spirit of sweet Possey Had shed his soul of beauty and of passion? And landscapes on the walls—landscapes that gave The skies of other nations, r ch and storm, And mountain torrent, and black woods, where dwell The dark banditi—so that we might prize Still more the quiet of our own calm home. Our garden should be beautiful—but ours The only hands that made it beautiful—we would be proud of it—our crocusses, Those golden promises of April's wealth, Should be the first in Spring—and ours the rose That bloom'd the last in autumn. In the shade Of an old ash, whose boughs hung e'er a bud O: purple violets, we'd placeour hive Of bees, and plant a sweet-briar by the stand. Around the country should be pleasant fields—Corn and green meadows, and their hedges rich With the inxuriant May and Wilding rose; And in the summer time, wood-strawberries Mix'd with the azure birds-eye at their roots. A way—Yet still the village should be some Mix'd with the azure birds-eye at their roots. A way—Yet still the village should be some Mix'd with the wood-dove, plaining to her mate. I could be happy any where ex the roots. And there should be a little brook o'erbung With graceful willows, and the water lilly Upon its calm cold surface; and at no n, Its ripple should come musical and low—Mix'd with the wood-dove, plaining to her mate. I could be happy any where ex with thee—But this,

Baltimore.

[Correspondence of the Herald.] BALTIMORE, Jan. 8, 1845. The Legislature at Annapolis-U. S. Senator-

"informal" session, for the purpose of caucussing tor a U. S. Senator, in the place of Mr. Merrick, in which Reverdy Johnson received thirty votes, only seven votes beneath the number absolutely necessary for a choice. The general impression is, that the matter has hereby been settled, and that the next caucus will determinate with his election. The strongest ground on which his friends have urged his nomination, was his "princely hospitality," though we think the whole public lite of this man could have furnished them with more forcible, and less beggarly, arguments. His strongest competitor is William Price, of Alleghany county, whose principal chance consists in having been all his life an "incaraate" whig, whilst Johnson was once a Jackson-man.

A natural history of the Baltimore Bar, which we promised you, though exceedingly interesting in respect to the composing elements, talents, divisions, sub-divisions, and shadowings of this honorable body, seemed to us, after a "second thought," at present is expedient. Accustomed to express The strongest ground on which his friends have

at present is expedient. Accustomed to express our thoughts trankly, without reference to any clique, political or social, we could not give you a true descrip ion without being invidious. A half dozen names embrace all lawyers of "eminence," all of whom are whigs, with the exception of our noble friend James Buchanan, Esq., the leading Calhoun-man in this State.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, Dec. 16, 1844.

Progress of the Island-Its Statistics and Resources
FRIEND BENNETT:-You never seem to get any intelligence from this fertile island; the climate is the finest imaginable

for invalids afflicted with pulmonary affections. Your northers do not reach us as at Havana; the temperature at this season is delightful. I send you a bundle of papers from the capital,

St. John's, P. R., that you may see the beneficial reforms adopted by our enlightened and energetic fluence of whose politic administration a new era has opened upon this island. He is a man of stern integrity and honor; a severe disciplinarian. He is extremely solicitous about the removal of re-strictions to open the field to individual enterprize in trade and agriculture, and to put in motion the wheels of industry that have been clogged here from the want of a spirited man like Count Mira-Sol.

By said papers you will see the following impor-

from the want of a spirited man like Count Mirasol.

By said papers you will see the following important measures:—

Ist. An ordinance abolishing the export duty of 2 per cent, called the war subsidy, imposed in 1839 22d. An ordinancestaking off all duties on the exportation of cattle, and granting many facilities to persons engaged in this busines, native as well as foreign; which immunities extend also to vessels employed in that branch of trade.

Nete—This is highly important, as the rearing of cattle is one of the principal sources of wealth to the island; it occupies a large number of persons of small means and the profits are thus di-tributed to that laboring class; the business had fallen of from the restrictions imposed.

3d. An ordinance to take the census and to draw up a statistical account of each department of the island. The individuals appointed to this commission, by said ordinance, are the aids de camp of the Governor, Col. Casamayor, Capt. Chinchilla and Lleut Pareda.

4th. A very just ordinance, allowing pay to the militia, should they be called out on any emergency to preserve the tranquillity of the island.

Several other salutary measures have been adopted; the count offers every facility and protection to foreigners who may wish to establish themselves here. He is at present occupied with the gold mines of Luquilo and a new one just discovered; he is organizing a company to work them. What are your American a, eculators about Should this meet the eye of some enterprising and energetic New England capitalists, or any other active and spirited American, I can assure them it is worth their while to make inquiry and look to said mines.

We foreigners take great interest in being correctly informed as to affairs in the United States; this is difficult to obtain, from the party spirit that predominates in your respective party journals. The Herald generally corrects our opinions formed by the accounts we see in said papers—so send on the Weekly Herald regularly by the way of St. Thomas.

Yours,

making in all 162, 274, and showing a decrease in the military force of more than 20,000 since 1843 L. N. C.—The Legislature of North Carolina adjourned sine die on the 6th instant, after a session of 88

Harlem Assistant Justices Court

Monnay, Jan. 18.—John G. Perrington vs. Edward J. Swords—The plaintiff brings action to recover a bill of charges for breakfast, dinner, tea and support, furnished to defendant at his house on fifth day of November last; but as E J. Swords was not ready for trial, the cause was set down for trial on Friday next.

John G. Favrington vs. James Doyle. another locofoco inspector of 2d Election Dastrict of the 12th Ward, for meals, same as above, except an additional charge of 30 cents (tory segars. The parties being ready for risl. plaintiff brings forward Mr. John Meggs, a third inspector, and as this pla mill had settled for his meels, his evidence was not objected to on the part of the cefence, who admired bonesty and punctuality in others, it not found at home. Deponent tert fies that he had esten four meals on last election day at plaintiff's boose; thought four shillings per meel not an extravagant charge; amposes that Mr. Doyle partook of as many meals as he did but knows nothing in relation to those segus; and that Wr. Doyle had admitted to him that he owed plaintiff 30 shillings. Plaintiff here rested his case.

Mr. Paten Ostrampers, sworn on the part of the defence is acquainted with the parties; deponent thinks Mr. Doyle cat no breakfast at plaintiff's house, and supposes the cold supper, which consisted of hot ceffee, tea, besitive, roat beef, and cold ham, tongue, &c., was not worth more than 26 cents.

Pahaw, replied the Judge, I have given two dollers for meals is inferior to the one you describe, and with this rebuke defendant's first winness took his seat.

The next witness that was called on the part of the defence was Mr. E. J. Swords—Flaintiff objects to his testimony, as interested, not having settled for his meals—The opinion of the Court was called for, but which opinion the reporter could not hear, on a count of the noise a doon to the part of the defence and confusion in the court at the time. Mr. Swords however, was allowed to swear, and testifed that Mr. Doyle took his breakfast at home,

U. S Circuit Court.

Jan. 14—This Court stands adjourned in consequent in the death of one of the cirks, son of Judge Betts.

Court Calendar-This Day. CIRCUIT COURT-Nos. 62, 29, 30.

CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 62, 29, 30.

(CJ- At a meeting of the officers connected with the Courts of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, held at the District Court Room, on Tuesday, the 14 k day of January, 1-45, Ogden Hoffman, t.sq., U. S. Attorney, was called to the chair, and George W. Morton, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Silas M. Stilwell, Etq. U. S. Marshal, and adopted.

Whereas, we have received the painful intelligence of the death of Charles D Betts, late Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, whose intelligent discharge of the duties of his effice, amiable character, and uniform courteous deportment, have commended him to the respect and affection of us, his associates. Therefore—

Resolved, That we deeply regret this afflicting dispensation, and tender to his father and his family, our sincere cond-lence sad sympathy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the daily papers, and that a copy thereof be sent by the secretary to the family of the deceased.

O. HOFFMAN, Chairman.

Supress Court, Aleany, Jan. 10.—The follow.

SUPREME COURT, ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The following motions were decided by Mr. Justice Bronson, having been argued at the last December special

ing motions were decided by Mr. Justice Bronson, having been argued at the last December special term:

Hinton and al ads. Weed.—Motion by defendant for judgment of discontinuance, granted. Roosevelt vs. Giles.—Motion by plaintiff to set saide default and subsequent proceedings; granted for irregularity. Silliman, prest, &c vs. Brown et al , and two other causes.—Motion that Sheriff of Renselser county execute and deliver deed, &c, denied. Comst.ck, prest, ads. Willoughby.—Motion that deft. in error be allowed to proceed with their execution. &c. granted unless plf in error execute new band and justify, &c. Piff. in error to pay costs of motion.—Crisman mp'd dats. Zimmerman.—Motion by deft to see a Judge's order to hold deft to beil, granted. Lee ads. Elmendorf.—Metion by deft to set saide Sheriff's inquistion, denied with costs. Cobb and al ads. Freeman—Motion by deft that pl'ff sckmowledge satisfiction of judg't, &c., denied. Brown ads. Boyer.—Motion by deft to trike this cause from the Calendar, granted. The Peeple, ex. rel the town of Alexander, vs. The Supervisors of Genesee Motion by relative for a mandamus, granted. Mason et al. ads. Dunn, and two other causes. Motion by deft. to consolidate these causes, denied, with costs. Man chester, imp'd ads. Espino—Motion by deft. to set aside amended na r., denied. Camp vs. Seymour et al.—Motion by plff. for leave to enter a no.le procequi as to deft. Seymour, grant-d, on pay ment of costs of suit and of motion. Moody et. al. ads. K. Ily.—Mction by deft to supercede the writ of error in tris cause, granted, with costs, unless the hall in error justify anew. Gott vs. Owen.—Motion for a ref.—Beekman et al. vs. Bunn, late sheriff —Motion for a ref.—Beekman et al. vs. Bunn, late sheriff —Motion for a peremptory mandamus granted. The People, ex. rel. Baker, vs. The Justices of the defendence of the cost of the supervisors of the series of the defendence of the cost of the supervisors of the supervisors of the series of the supervisors of the supervisors of the supervi

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL KETURNS FOR 1843 AND Massachusetts School keturns for 1843 and '44—The whole number of children in the common wealth between the ages of 4 and 16, is 192 027.—Amount raised for the support of schools, including the income of the surpour evenue, \$886.197 23, being nearly \$41 000 more than was raised the previous year. 37 961 90 are contributed for board and fuel, making an aggregate for common school purposes of \$86149 13. The amount raised in Essex county is \$66 300 55. Number of children between 4 and 16 years, 25,848, an increase of 529 since the year previous. The average sum appropriated to each pupil in the county is \$3 55. Four counties appropriate more. Last year Essex county occupied the seventh piace. Number of children in Salem between 4 and 16 years, 39 000. Amount raised for support of public schools, \$16,729 25. Sometville appropriates \$7 62 to each child, and stands at the head of the towns in State; Richmond sppropriates \$1 08, and stands foot.

THE OHIO RIVER.—The Cincinnati Herald of the 9th inst. says:—From Pittaburgh to tincinnati, and from Cincinnati to the Mississippi, the Ohio river continues in good navigable condition for the different classes of boats trading above and below this port. We have now something I ke a promise of a little winter weather. Several inches of snow fell on Monday and Monday night, and the sky continued overcast with thick clouds on Tuesday. This morning the sun rose clear, and the temperature is quite mild.

EMIGRANTS.—The Arkansas Intelligencer mays that the number of emigrants who have passed through Van Buren the past aummer and fall, has far exceeded that of any other year. The number of wagons is stated to have been seven or eight hundred, and the number of souls at least five thousand. The Intelligencer adds that every family is well provided with farming utensils, and that immense numbers of live stock of every description have accompanied the emigrants.

FIRE IN WORCESTER.—On Saturday night, a fire broke out in the back part of the shoe store of Thomas Earle, in Brinley Row, Worcester, which destroyed most of his stock in the back shop. In the second story was the library of Dr John Park, which was greatly injured, as was also the hall in the third story, known as Brinley Hall. The fire is supposed to have caught from the store pipe. The damage to the building is estimated at about \$1000.

NAVAL.—The U. S. brig Oregon, Lieut. Com'g. Sinclair, arrived at Noriolk on Friday night. Mr. Blackford, our Chargo d'Affaires to Bogota, did not, as was expected, come hume in the Oregon. Lieut. Sinclair waited his arrival at Chagres as long as his duty would permit, and then set sail.

PARDONING POWER.—Governor Porter has p doned, since he has been in power, (six years) criminals, of whom 39 were convicted of murder, it manufactures and 16 of burglary. It is said the num of those donvicted of minor crimes, who are pordoned much greater.

PITTSBURG.—The Pittsburg Spirit of the Age of the 8 h, says—"Yesterday we counted forty steam-bosts at our landing, besides five new ones being com-pleted, in all 46. We doubt very much whether any port on the Western waters can beast of as many beats."

VERMONT —The anti-licence ticket has succeed-d in Bennington county, and the licence ticket in Rut-and, Windsor and Windham counties.

PRICE OF A KISS -The Norwalk (Ohio) Experi

THE HON. JOHN GREIG was on Thursday last choses Vice Chancellor of the University, in the room of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Lieu. Governor, whose seat as a Regent became vacant by the expiration of his of-

SOUTHERN NAVIGATION.—The Alexandria Gazette of the 11th instant, says: "The navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal continues to be ntirely unobstructed by ice."

PASSENGERS BY THE CUMARD STRAMERS IN 1844.—The Boston Post states that during the year 1844 there were 1,866 through, and 215 way passengers, brought to that port in the Cunard steamers, and 1010 through, with 177 way, taken from Boston to Liverpeol and Manager.